



SOUVENIR  
*of*  
*The* CITY *of* QUEBEC  
@ STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE

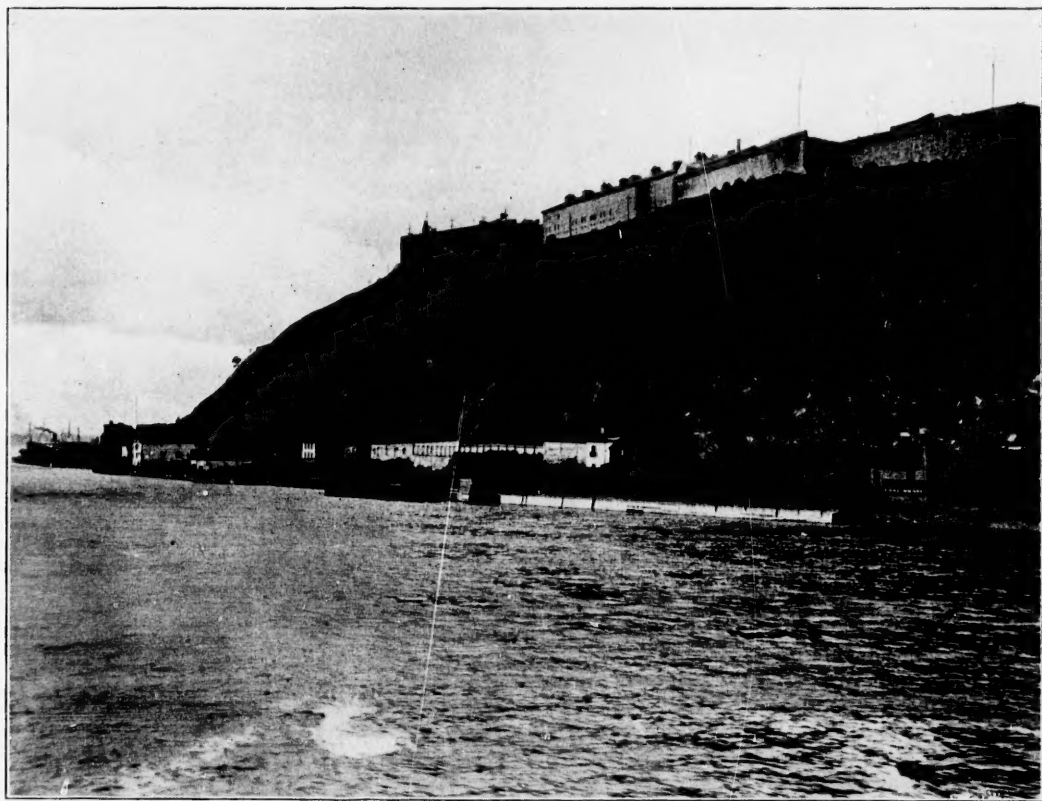
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*Publishers of Souvenirs*  
*of* NIAGARA FALLS,  
THOUSAND ISLANDS,  
THE ADIRONDACKS,  
LAKE ST. JOHNS,  
THE SAGUENAY RIVER,  
MONTREAL, ETC., ETC.

CANADA was discovered in 1533 by Jacques Cartier. In 1608 Champlain arrived and founded the City of Quebec. There is not a spot in all America more lavishly endowed by nature with beauty and grandeur of its surroundings or richer in historic treasure than the quaint old walled City of Quebec, the "Gibraltar of America" and the sentinel at the portals of the great inland waters of the Continent. For picturesqueness it is not surpassed even by far-famed Naples. Quebec is not a prosaic modern town, it is a city to be once seen then forever remembered with delightful recollections. Every stone in its walls has a history and every spot of ground is sanctified by undying memories of great events, battles fought, victories won, defeat and death, heroically sustained. Almost every building in its antique and tortuous streets has a story to tell and hardly a foundation upturned without discovering some implement of bloody war, used either by savagry or civilization.

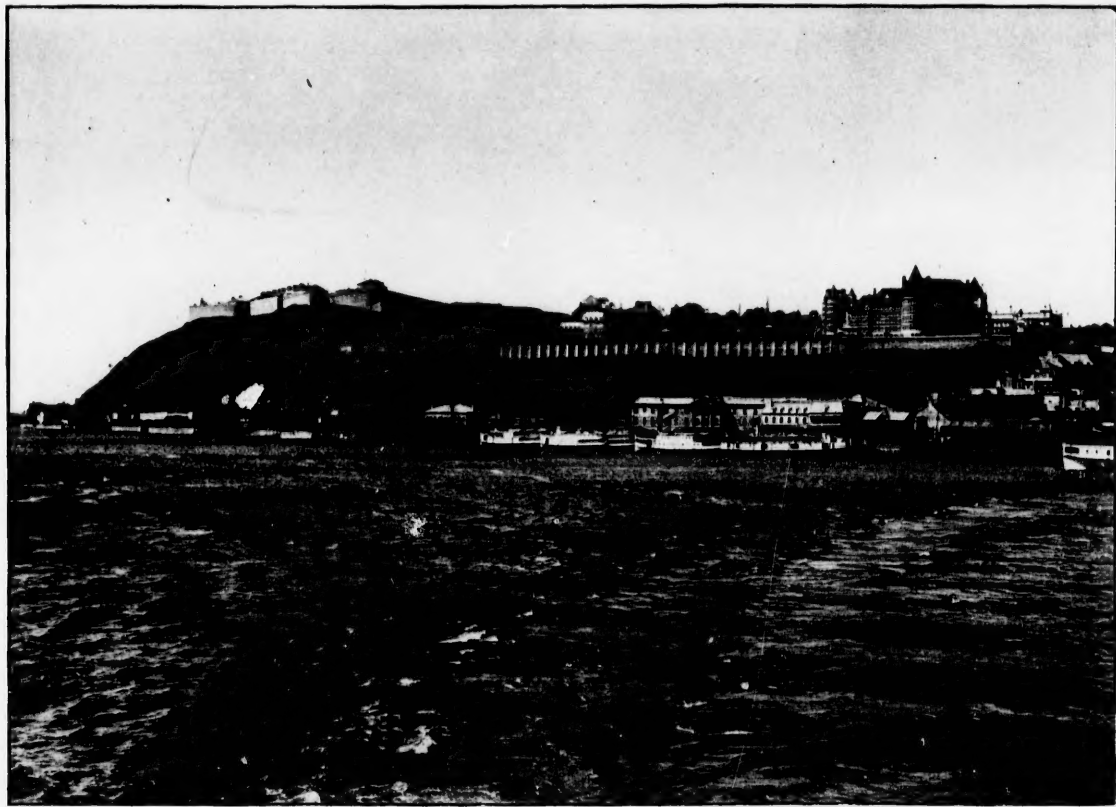
It is haunted by the spirit of the past, dead memories of departed glory arise at every turn and like spirits present themselves to those who seek after them. In and out among the narrow streets, crooked alleys and high cliffs still flit the shadows of great men who have left such indelible marks upon the history of the new world by their heroism, zeal and courage.

The visitor must be impressed with respect, if not admiration, when he contemplates the sacrifices made, dangers and self-denial endured for the cause of civilization and their country by such men as Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, Champlain, the founder of Quebec, Laval Frontenac, defying Phipps the English Admiral, when he demanded the surrender of the city, the noble Montcalm, victorious Wolfe denied the participation in the glories of his victory by the summons of death with the announcement of his conquest, General Montgomery and several others whose names are forever connected, not only with the history of Canada but all America. Quebec differs from any other American city, it has every characteristic of a European town. It is the ancient capital of the "New France" a little patch of Medieval Europe transplanted upon a distant shore. To visit Quebec is the next thing to a trip to Europe but your trip would not be complete without making the tour of Lake St. Johns, and the Saguenay River. The best way to do this is to take the Quebec and Lake St. Johns Railroad on St. Andrew street at 8:40 A. M. arriving at Roberval in time for supper. Returning by way of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's Steamers down the Saguenay River by day light, and up the St. Lawrence River to place of starting. Quebec is easily reached by land or water. Railroads radiate to and from it like the spokes of a wheel, but the best and most charming way for the Summer Tourist, is by one of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's steamers from the Thousand Islands down the far-famed St. Lawrence River, shooting the rapids by daylight, arriving at Quebec about 7 o'clock A. M., giving ample time for a good breakfast at one of the hotels before taking the train for Lake St. John. For description and illustrations of this magnificent trip see Souvenir of Lake St. John and the Saguenay River.

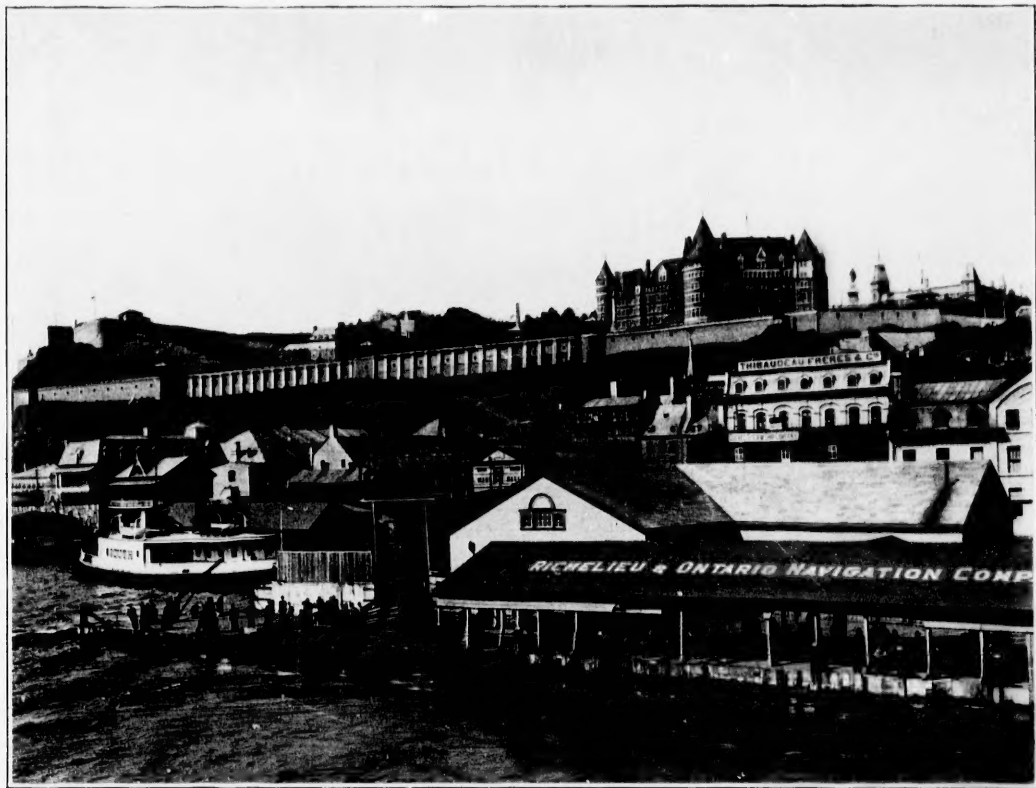


THE CITADEL

As seen from the deck of one of the R. & O. steamers just before landing.



DUFFERIN TERRACE, THE CITADEL AND CHATEAU FRONTENAC IN THE DISTANCE, TAKEN FROM ONE OF THE STEAMERS



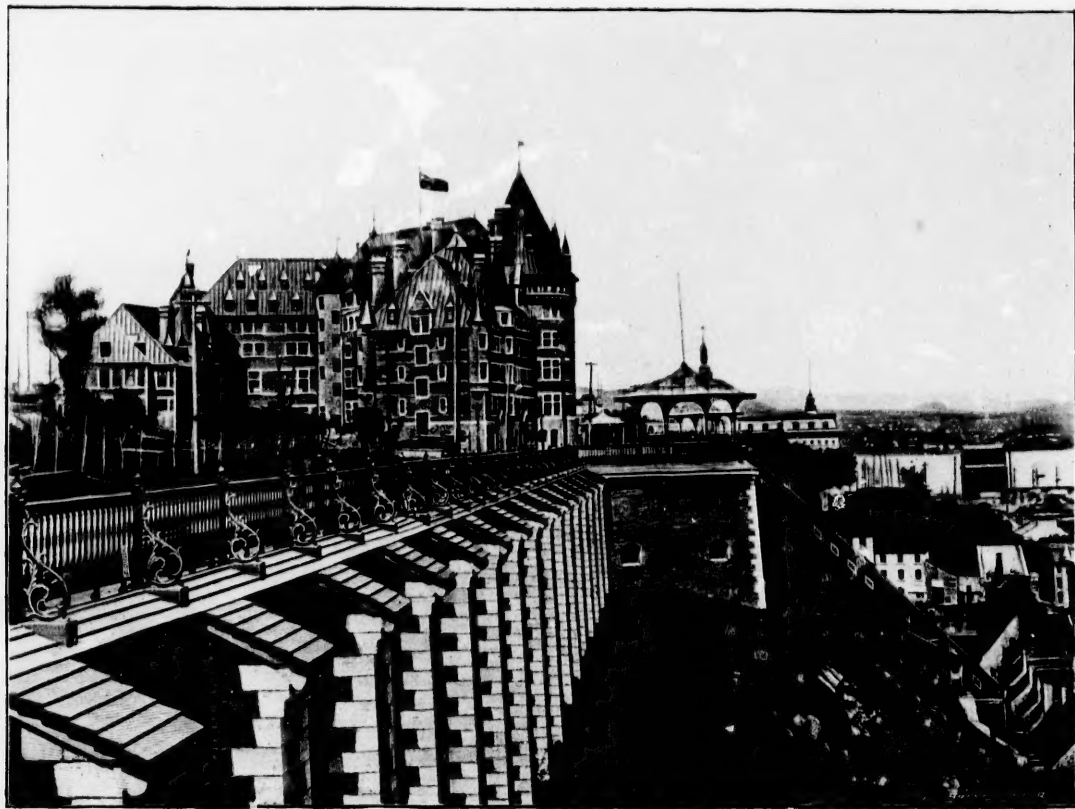
THE LANDING

Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Company's steamboat landing and the city of Quebec from the river.



ENTRANCE TO COURT YARD OF CHATEAU FRONTENAC FROM DUFFERIN TERRACE

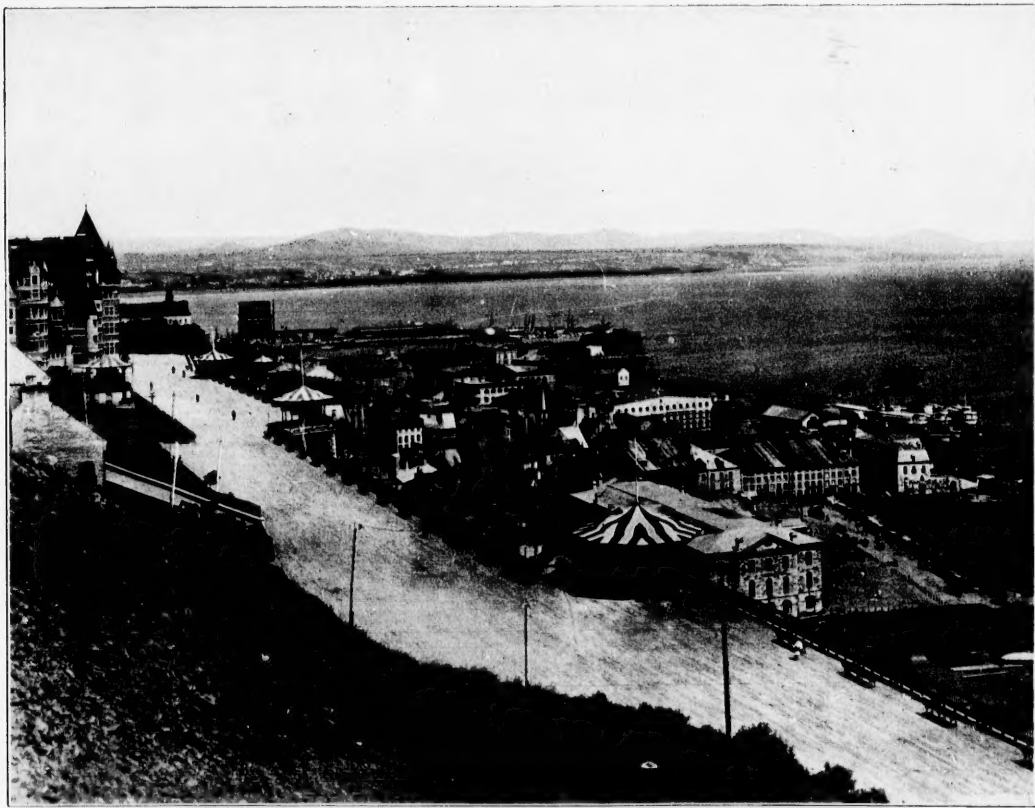
The grandest hotel in Canada and in many respects has no equal on the continent. It was built by the Canadian Pacific Railroad at a cost of over one million dollars, and is operated by them. It is located upon Dufferin Terrace just below the Citadel, and commands a view both up and down the river as far as the eye can reach and across the river to Lévis. No grander site for a hotel could be found on the continent. The beauty of the scenery cannot be described. It is a spot of great historic note, having been the site of the residence of many of the governors of Canada. A whole volume could be written describing the beauties, comfort and advantages of this princely chateau, we can only give it a passing notice. The interior arrangements, the furnishings, the cuisine and menu compare favorably with the location and exterior.



CHATEAU FRONTENAC

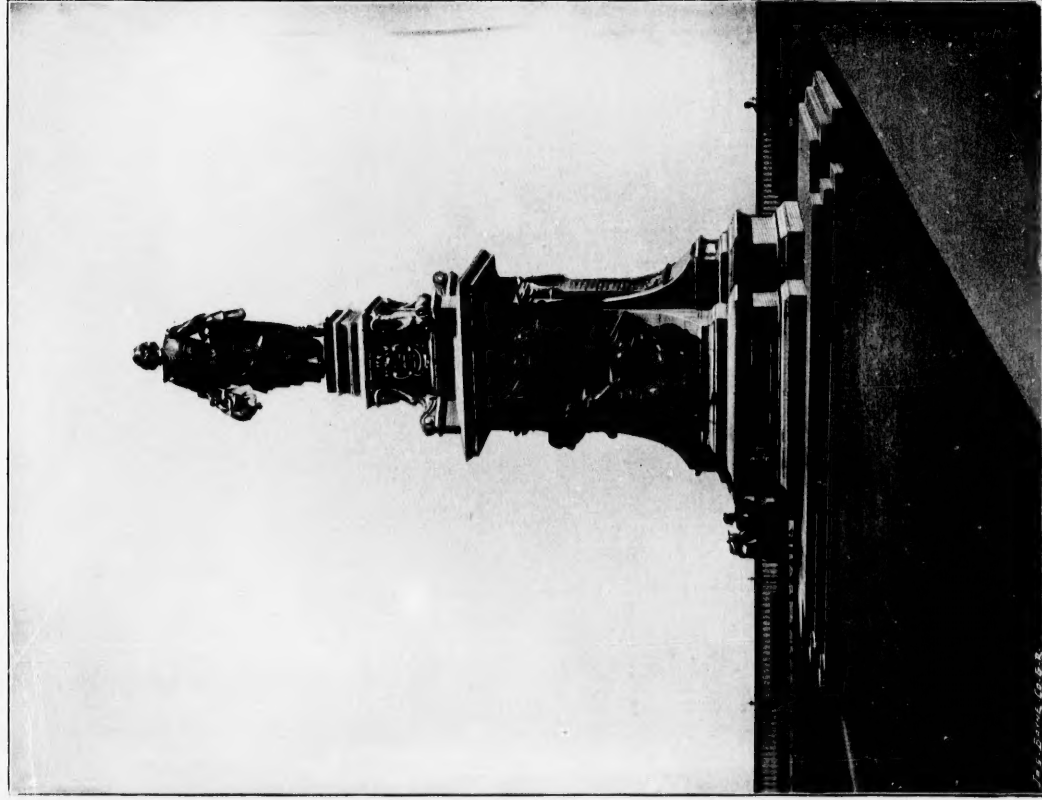
From below the Terrace, Showing the Incline Elevator from Steamboat Landing to Hotel.





PROMENADE ON DUFFERIN TERRACE

The business part of the city under the hill. The St. Lawrence River and the hills beyond Levis from Citadel.



CHAMPLAIN'S MONUMENT

Erected on the east end of the DuRoi Terrace, on the site of the old St. Louis castle, where resided the French and English governors until it was destroyed by fire in 1874.



DUFFERIN TERRACE

The crowd awaiting the arrival of the English Frigates from Hotel Chateau Frontenac.



THE "OPHIR"

With Their Royal Highnesses on board, and the City of Levis in the background, from Quebec.



THE ENGLISH FRIGATES IN QUEBEC HARBOR

During the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York. View taken from Point Levis.



THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH

Erected on the Parliament Ground, in honor of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

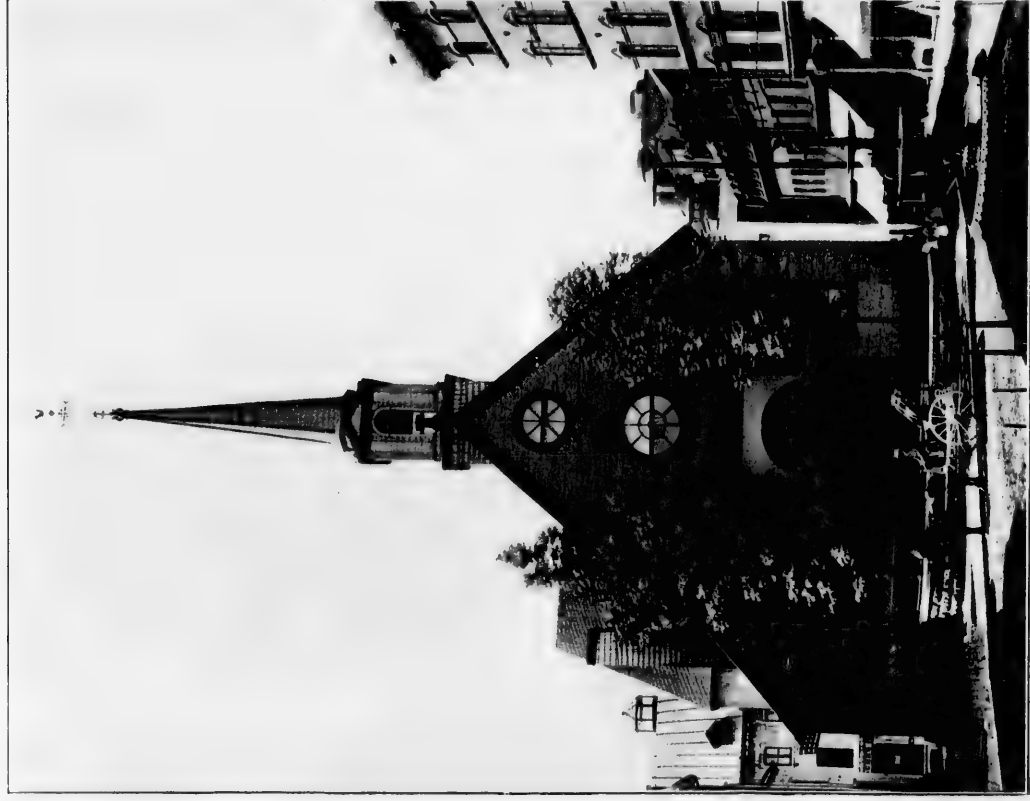


CITY HALL COURT HOUSE AND PLACE DE ARMS



INTERIOR OF ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH





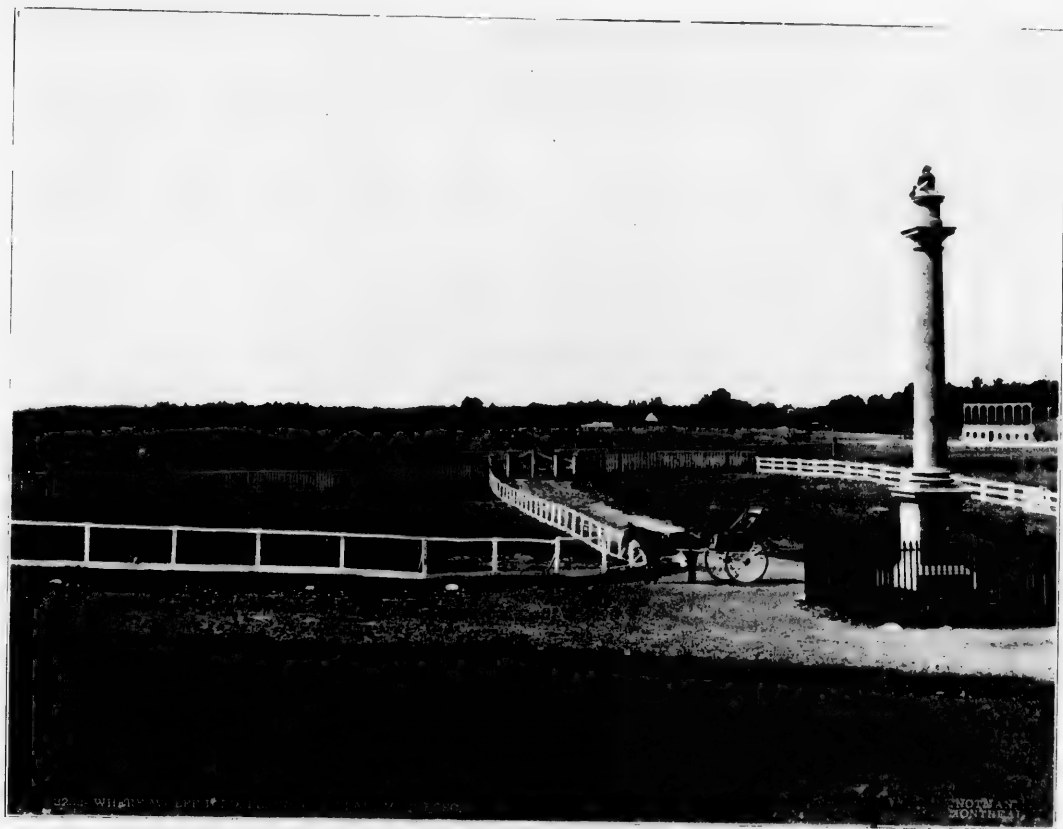
CHURCH OF NOTRE-DAME-DES-VICTOIRIES



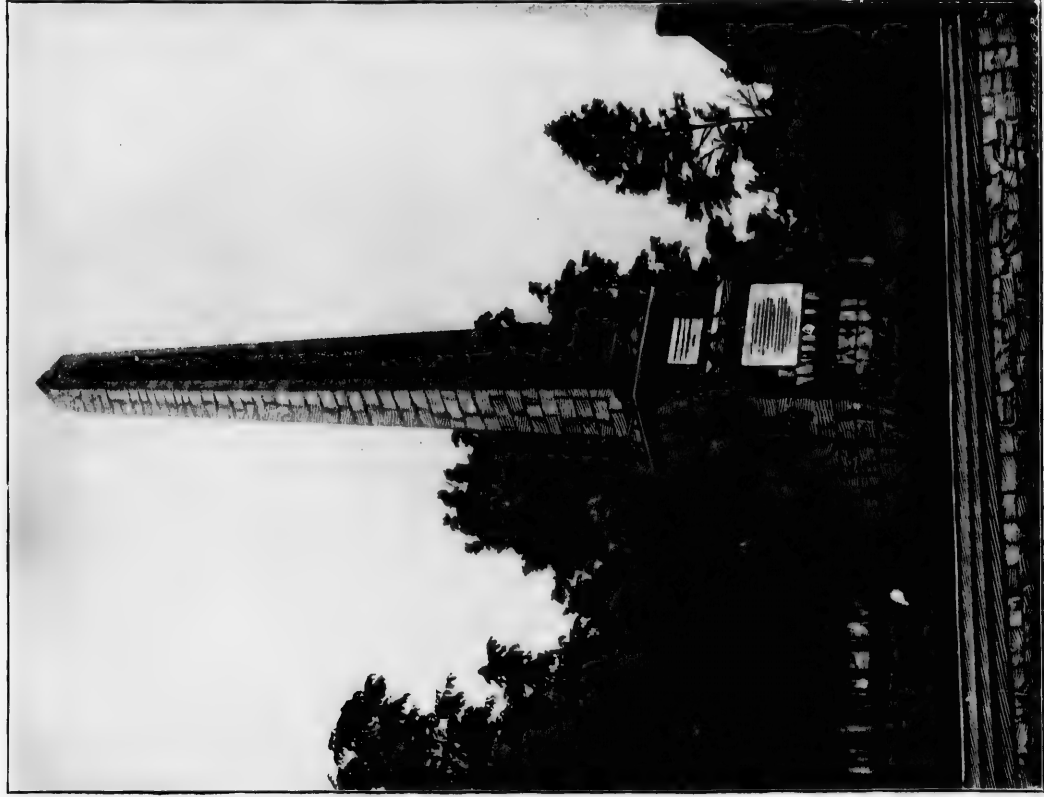
VIEW FROM LAVAL UNIVERSITY



A MODERN CALACHE



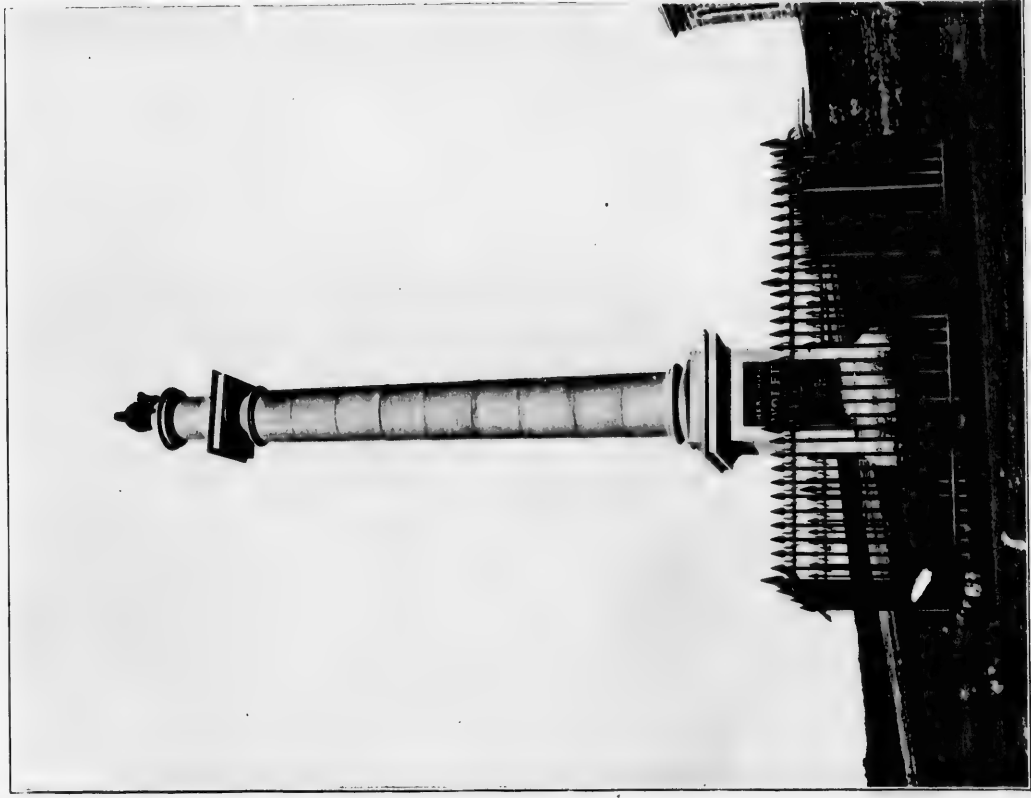
PLAINS OF ABRAHAM, WHERE WOLFE DIED



#### THE WOLFE AND MONTCALM MONUMENT

This monument was erected in Governors' Garden to the memory of General Wolfe and Montcalm, the English and French Generals who were both slain in the same battle on the Plains of Abraham on the 17th day of September, 1759, the English army being the victors.

and French Generals who were both slain in the same battle on the Plains of Abraham on the 13th day of September, 1759, the English army being the victors.

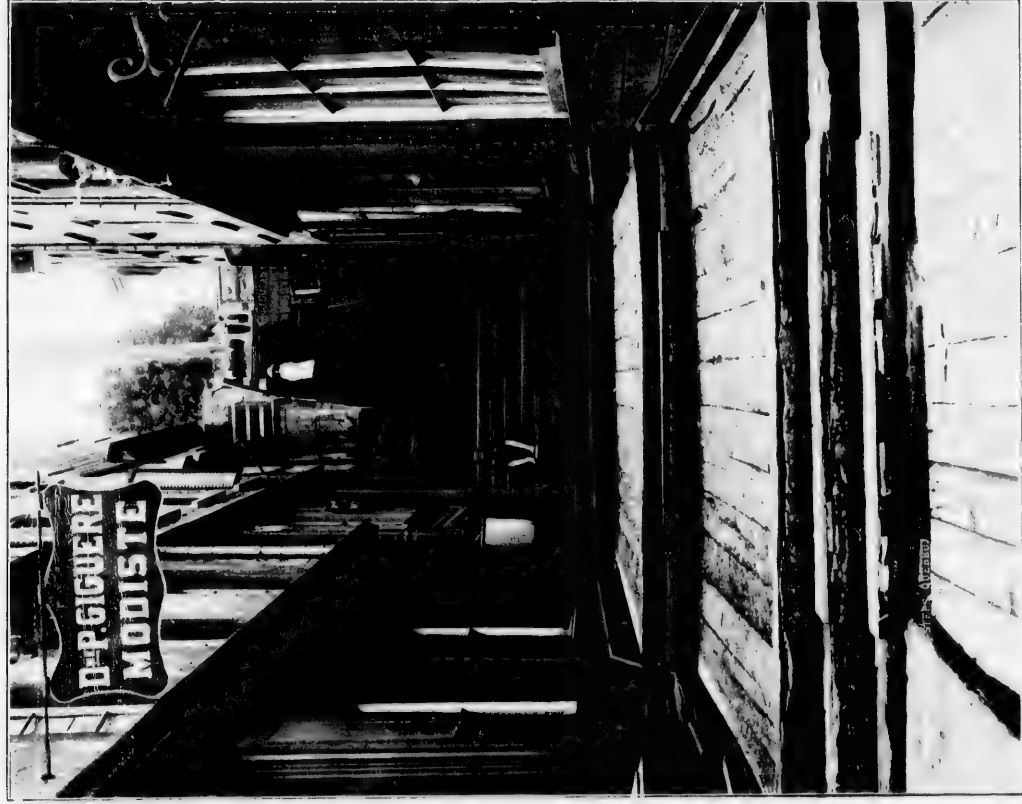


#### WOLFE'S MONUMENT

Erected in the year 1890 to mark the spot where Gen. Wolfe fell in his desperate conflict with Montcalm, the leader of the French forces at Quebec in the memorable battle on the Plains of Abraham on the 13th of September, 1759, which resulted in the death of both Wolfe and Montcalm and decided the fate of Canada in favor of the English for all time to come.



SOUS LE CAP STREET. QUEBEC



BREAK NECK STEPS

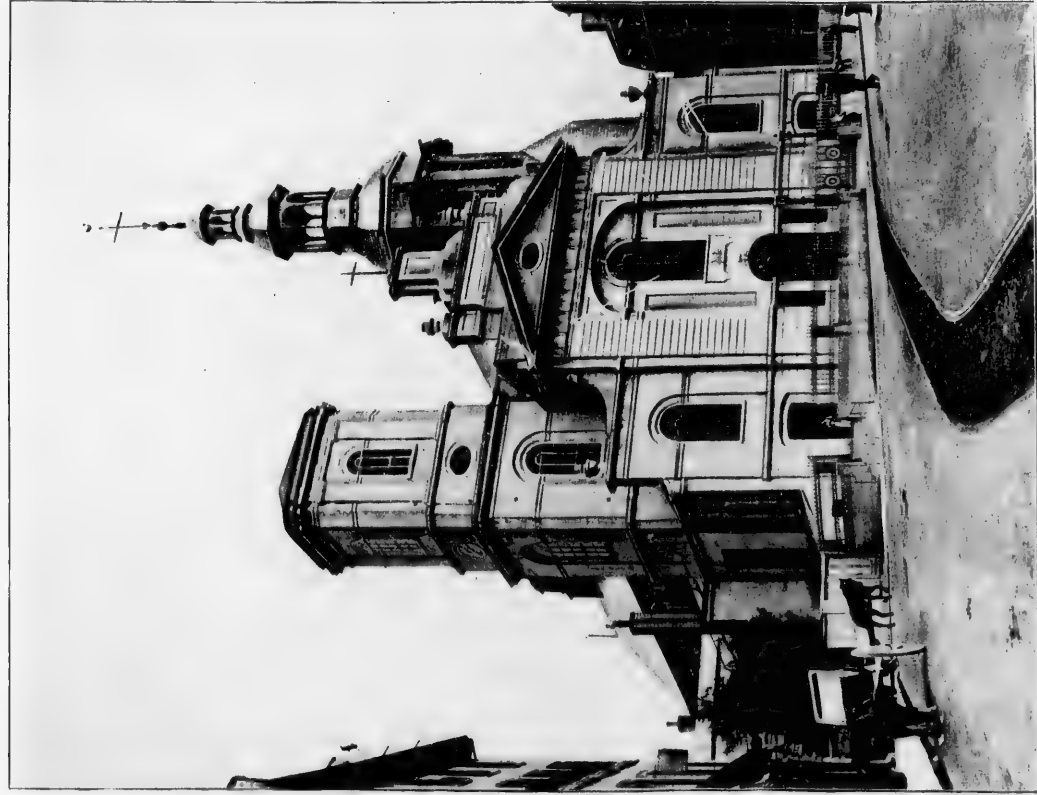




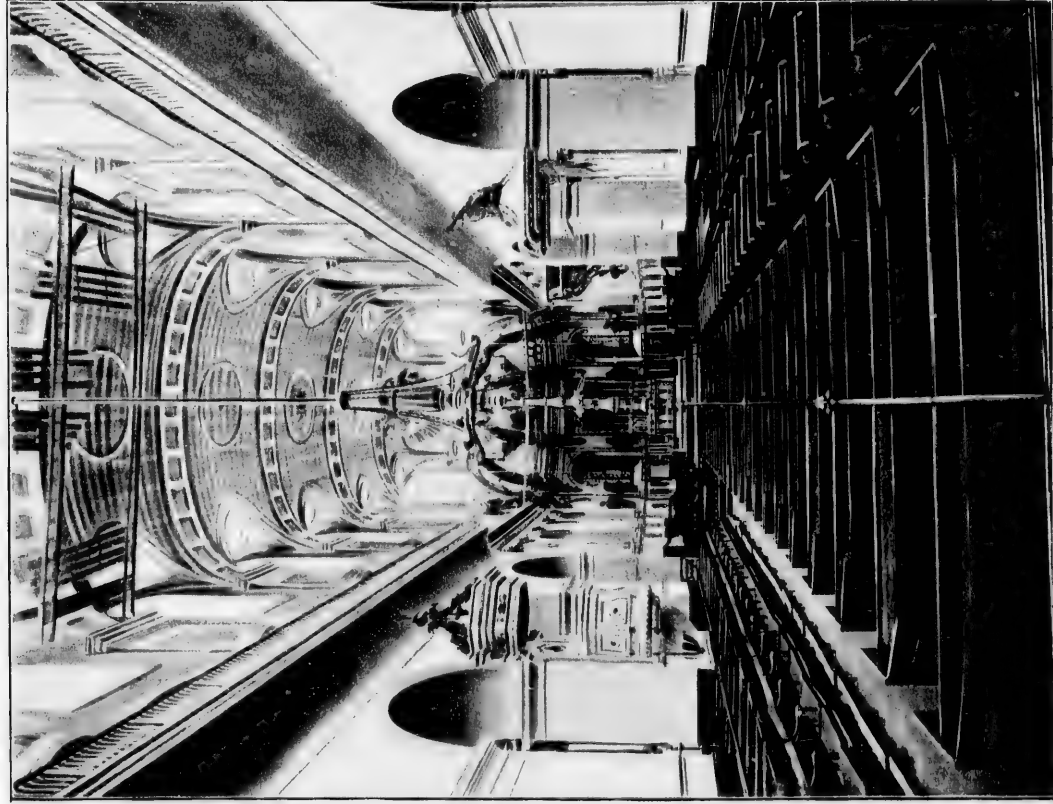
THE NEW KENT GATE



THE NEW ST. LOUIS GATE



THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL



INTERIOR OF THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL



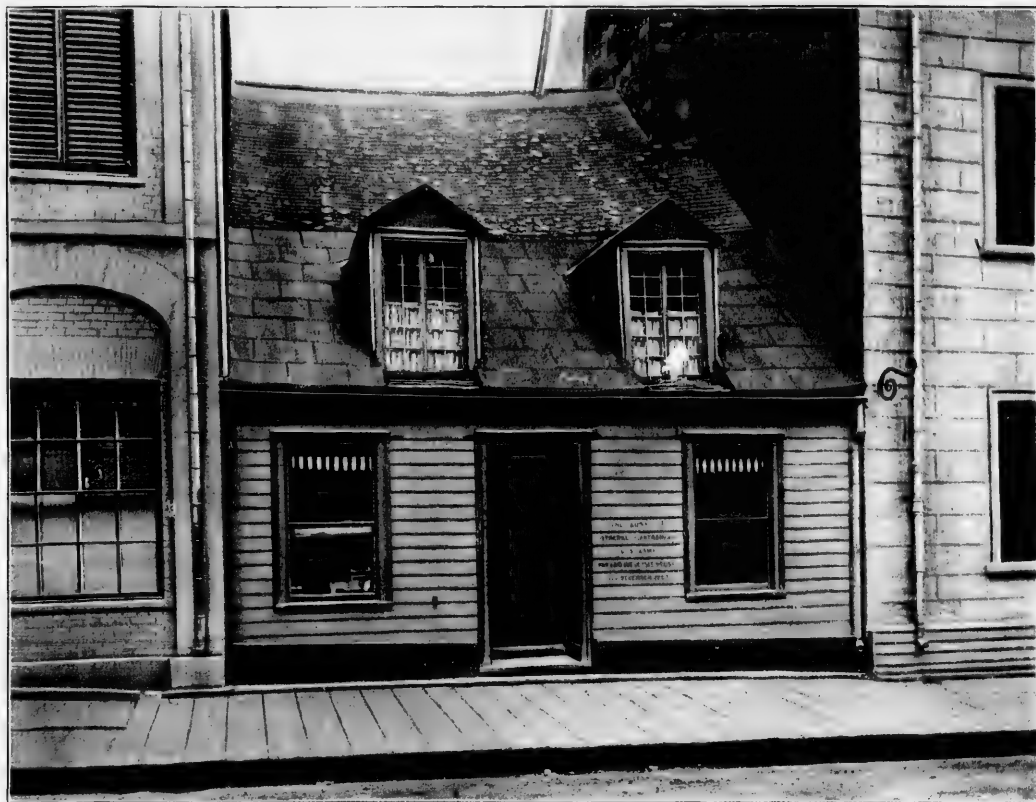
KENT GATE AND THE LOWER PART OF THE CITY.  
St. Charles River and a part of the City Wall from the Parliament Buildings.



PARLIAMENT BUILDING



CUSTOM HOUSE



THE OLD HOUSE

Where the body of General Montgomery was laid. This building was removed and a limestone block erected in its place, with a tablet bearing the same inscription that appeared on the old house.





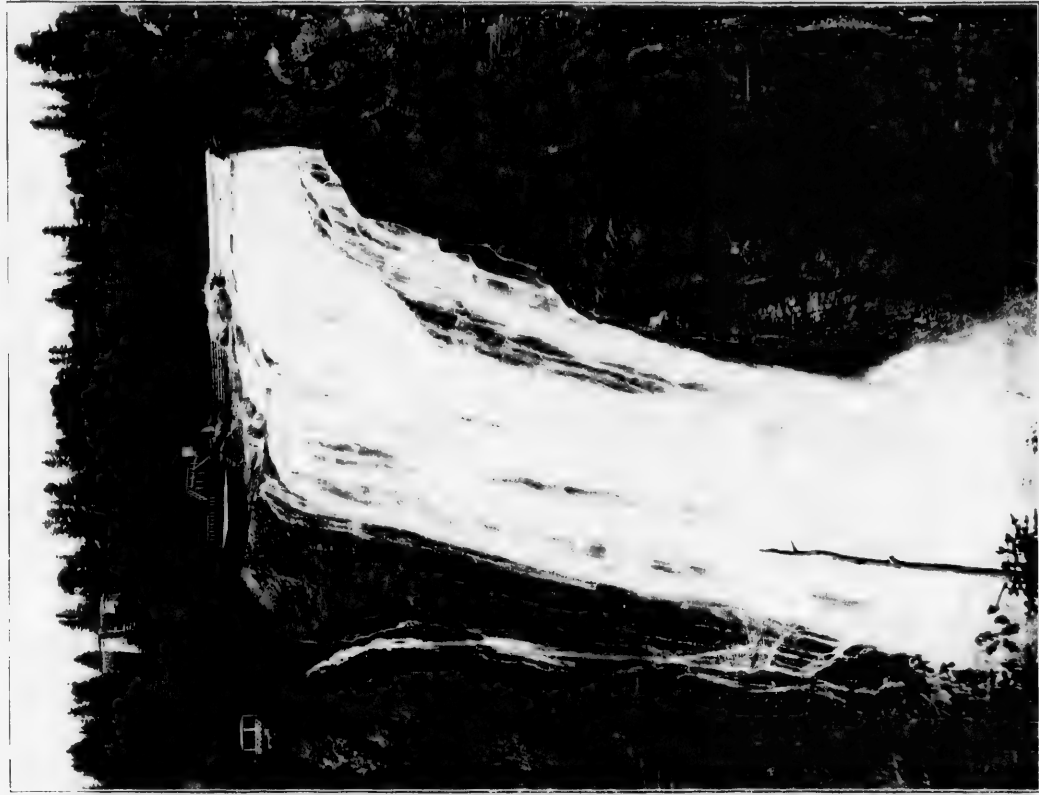
MONTCALM HOTEL

Where General Montcalm established his headquarters before the battle of the Plains of Abraham, in September, 1759.



HOTEL VICTORIA AND TURKO-RUSSIAN BATHS.

The new and modernized Hotel Victoria, with its swimming and Turko-Russian baths, offers to the visitor a home calculated to fully satisfy the most fastidious and exacting. It is located in the very heart of the city. Everything worth seeing is in its neighborhood and easy of access. It is also convenient to the railroads and steamboat landings. The manager is extremely courteous and accommodating.



THE FALLS OF MONTMORENCY JUST BELOW QUEBEC

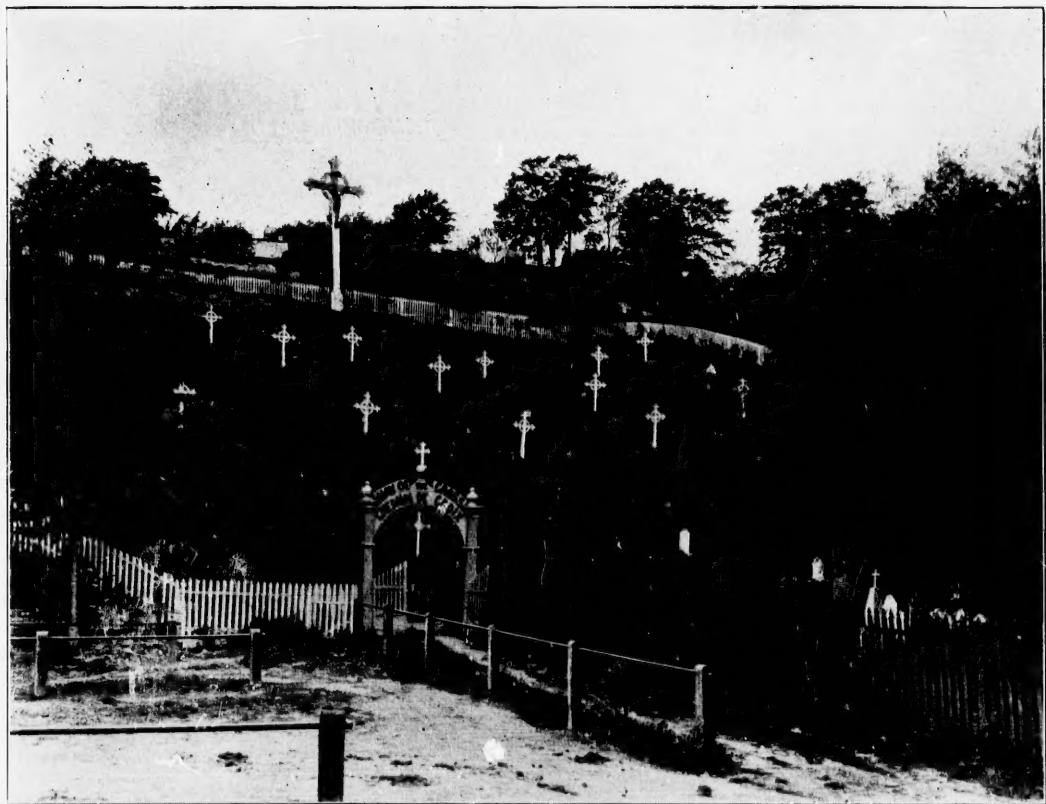


NATURAL STEPS AT FALLS OF MONTMORENCY

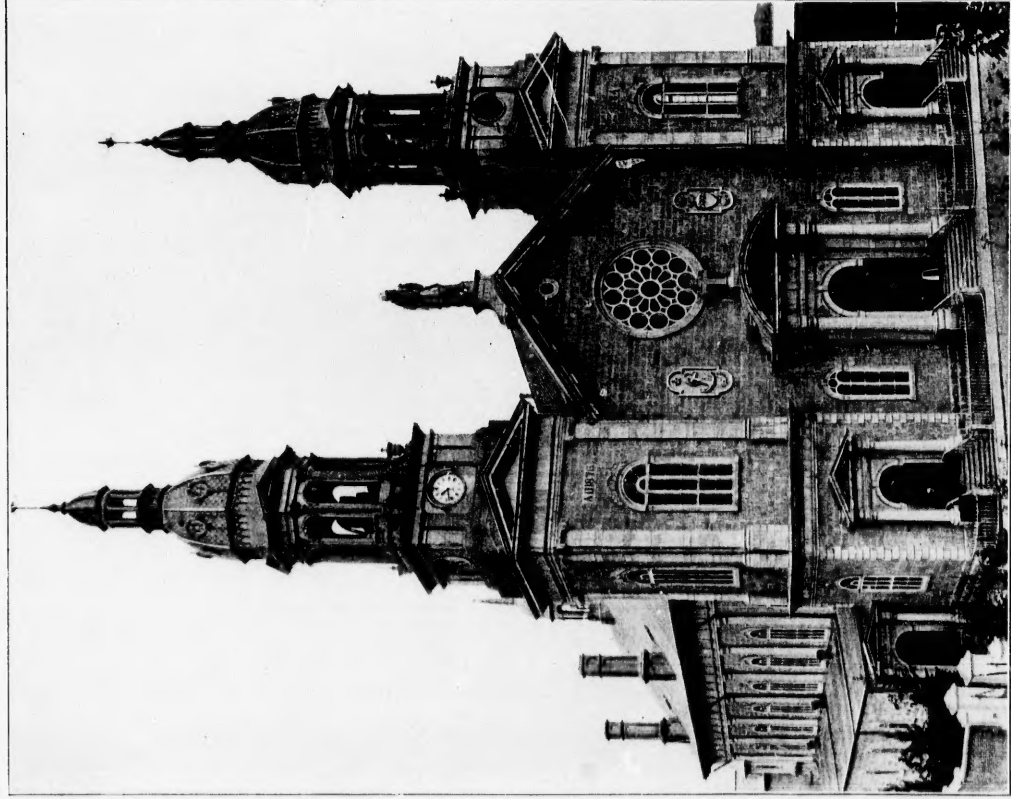


THE VILLAGE OF STE. ANNE DE BEAULIEU.

The world-renowned shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaulieu which attracts several hundred thousand pilgrims from all parts of the country every year.



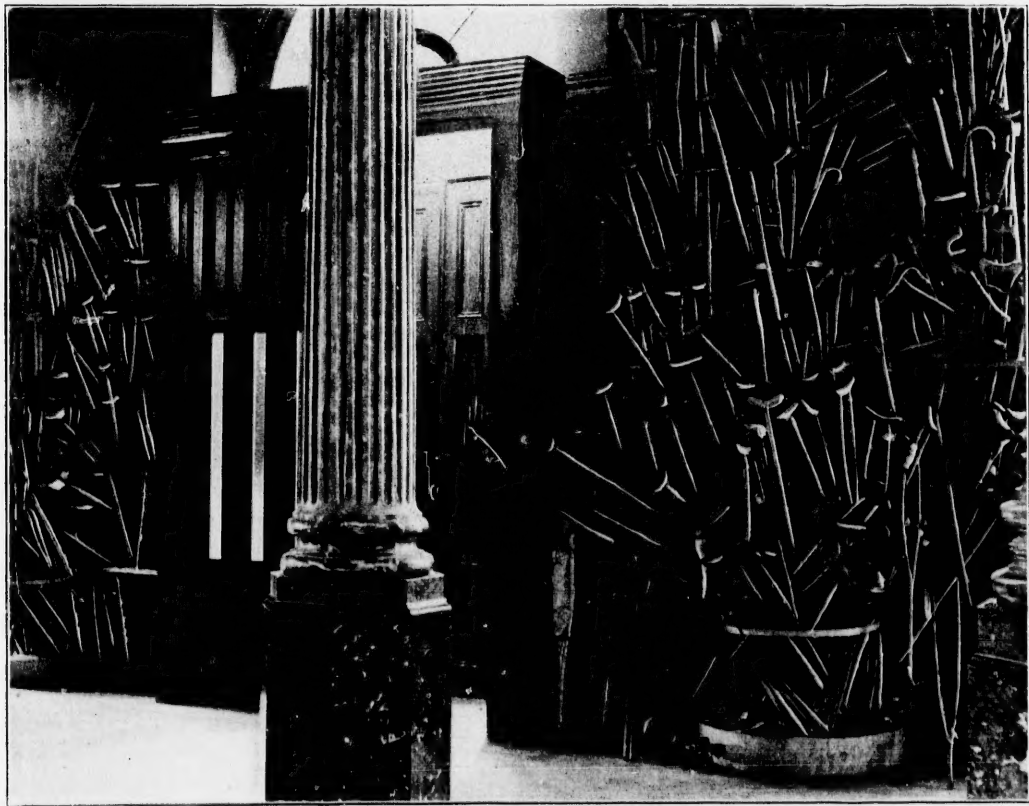
THE WAY OF THE CROSS  
Cemetery at Ste. Anne de Beaupre.



THE WORLD FAMED CHURCH OF STE. ANNE DE BEAUPRE.

Where it is claimed that they have a relic of Ste. Anne, the grandmother of Christ, possessing great virtue for the healing of the sick, restoring the deaf and blind, also enabling the lame to walk without crutches. Whether there is any virtue in the shrine or not, it is a fact that many go there by the aid of staffs and crutches and before leaving throw them away and return home, believing they have been miraculously cured. Be this true or not the fame of the place attracts thousands of pilgrims every year.

Where it is claimed that they have a relic of St. Anne, the grandmother of Christ, possessing great virtues, and that it is, any virtue in the shrine or sick, restoring the dead and blind, also enabling the lame to walk without crutches or canes. It is said that the shrine is so powerful, that those who believe in it, not, it is a fact that many go there by the aid of staffs and crutches, and when they have been miraculously cured. For this time or not the fame of the place attracts thousands of pilgrims every year.



A FEW OF THE CRUTCHES, STAFFS AND BANDAGES USED BY INVALIDS AND CRIPPLES BEFORE MAKING THEIR PILGRIMAGE TO THE SHRINE OF STE. ANNE





MONUMENT TO THE BRAVES ON THE FOYE R. RD.

Erected in 1850 to the memory of the brave English and French soldiers who fell in the second battle on the plains of Abraham in 1760 in which the French got the advantage. The monument is a bronze column standing upon a stone base surmounted by a statue of Bellona; it was a present from Prince Napoleon. The names of Murray and Lewis, the competing generals, appear on the face of the base. The attack was made by General Lewis in an attempt to conquer the English and retake the city, and although he was successful he could not force Murray, the English general, to capitulate. Beneath the monument are interred an immense number of the bones of those slain. The battle only lasted for an hour and three-quarters, but raged so fiercely that after it was over the ground was strewn with at least forty thousand of the dead soldiers.